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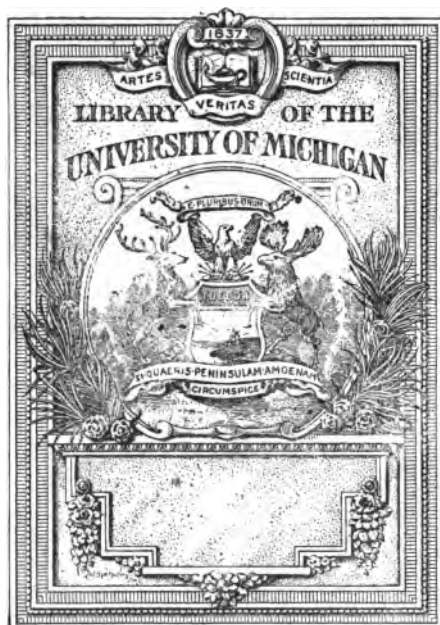
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STATE OF VERMONT
SUPERVISORS OF THE INSANE

BIENNIAL REPORT

FOR THE YEARS

1903-1904



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State Board of Supervisors of Insane.

BIENNIAL REPORT

of the

Supervisors of the Insane

of the

STATE OF VERMONT

for the years

1903—1904

**THE TUTTLE COMPANY, PRINTERS
RUTLAND, VERMONT
1904**

Report of the Board of Supervisors of the Insane

To His Excellency the Governor and the General Assembly:

The Board of Supervisors of the Insane hereby submit their report for the biennial term, ending June 30, 1904.

There are three institutions in the state for the confinement and care of insane persons, namely: Vermont State Hospital for the Insane, at Waterbury; Brattleboro Retreat, at Brattleboro, and Lakeview Sanitarium, at Burlington.

The hospital at Waterbury is purely a State institution, owned and operated by the State.

"The Retreat" at Brattleboro is a private institution, but, by certain arrangement, receives and cares for all State patients in excess of the capacity of the State Hospital at Waterbury, for which the State pays at the rate of \$3.75 per week. "The Retreat" also receives private patients, both from within and without the State.

The Lakeview Sanitarium is purely a private institution and receives patients both from within and without the State.

Following out the course of duty as required by statute, the Board have made monthly visits to the State Hospital for the Insane at Waterbury, and also to the Brattleboro Retreat, at Brattleboro, where State patients are cared for and treated.

At each visit to Waterbury, the Board has visited each of the eighteen wards, comprising both the male and

female wings of the hospital, and inspected the rooms, dormitories, lavatories and dining-rooms. At frequent intervals the Board has inspected the kitchen, sewing-room, laundry and work-shop.

At each visit the patients, without discrimination, have had free opportunity, as contemplated by law, of consulting with the Board relative to any matter they choose, whether personal, professional, or otherwise.

The patients have very freely availed themselves of their opportunities, much to the satisfaction of the Board, and much for the benefit of the patients themselves, contributing to their contentment by thus obtaining additional assurance of interest in their welfare.

By such kindly and sympathetic conferences they often better realize that their detention is not for punishment for wrong doing, but is for their own benefit to obtain recovery from nervous or mental disorders.

In this way repeated observations and examinations are made of individual patients, their type and degree of insanity noted, their mental and temperamental peculiarities considered, and discharges made whenever conditions warrant it.

At each official visit to Brattleboro the same course has been pursued as at Waterbury.

Although the visits have been made at unexpected times, there has been but very little found to criticise.

The wards and dormitories are kept clean and orderly, the dining-rooms presentable, and the food generous in quantity, of the best quality and a fair variety.

It is a pleasure to be able to say that the care and treatment of insane persons in each of these three institutions is commendable from both a scientific and humanitarian point of view.

The superintendents and physicians are competent and conscientious, doing all in their power to palliate and make comfortable as possible the incurable, and also to carry out

the course of medical treatment and hygienic measures best calculated to cure or improve such cases as are not absolutely beyond the possibility of improvement.

The proportion of cases discharged as cured improved justifies the statement that these institutions compare favorably with other similar institutions.

All classes of insanity are received at Waterbury and at Brattleboro, and each case considered and treated as a patient, rather than as an inmate.

Lakeview Sanitarium at Burlington, being entirely private, receives only mild forms of insanity and each case treated as a private patient.

The present law, permitting the Board to grant conditional discharges and to revoke the same at any time the patient is found unsuitable to be cared for outside an institution, is very beneficial.

It permits an economy for the State, and in many instances is very gratifying to both the patients and their friends.

The Board has seen fit to make many such conditional discharges in cases where the patient could properly be cared for by their friends without detriment to the patient's chances for recovery or further improvement.

When such patients are neither suicidal or homicidal, tidy in their habits and not likely to become a neighborhood nuisance, such conditional discharges have been made. The Board regards this policy as being in the best interests of all concerned.

The future course of improvement or otherwise in many of these patients much depends upon their environment and the tact and intelligence of friends or relatives into whose care they are entrusted.

The harmless demented, and non-compus class have been discharged as soon as observation proves them to be of this class, as their support, as provided by law, belongs to the town from which they were committed, rather than to the State.

In regard to the unfortunate occurrence at the State Hospital at Waterbury, on January 31, 1903, in which Mrs. Sarah C. Bennett received burns while being given a bath, which contributed to her death, Governor McCullough requested the Board to give the matter careful investigation and report to him.

Such investigation was made and the following is the report submitted to His Excellency:

To His Excellency John G. McCullough:

Sir—The Board of the Supervisors of the Insane, to whom was referred the matter of investigating the circumstances connected with the scalding of Mrs. Sarah G. Bennett, at the State Hospital for the Insane at Waterbury, on January 31, 1903, which injuries were probably contributing causes of her death, report:

That we had a public investigation at the Laboratory Building at Waterbury on the 19th and 20th ultimo, at which time we examined fifteen witnesses under oath. The scope of our examination embraces not only the immediate circumstances of the accident, but also the rules and regulations of the institution, the discipline and supervision of the nurses and all the circumstances whereby such an accident could be possible.

In regard to the details of the accident itself, we find that it being Saturday, according to custom, the patients were to be bathed and Mrs. Bennett was one of the number. She was demented to that extent she could not be made to comprehend anything or understand even the simplest thing; she was resistive in all things and it required two persons to dress or undress her; she was not inclined to injure anyone, but was resistive in an aimless and purposeless way. The bath was begun about seven o'clock by the nurse second in charge of the ward, and after bathing five or six other patients, prepared to bathe Mrs. Bennett and tested the temperature of the water with

the thermometer kept in the bathroom for that purpose, and when the thermometer registered eighty-four degrees turned the hot water faucet tight; as she supposed turned the water off. But as a matter of fact, as she discovered afterwards, she had turned the faucet the wrong way and had turned the hot water full on. The construction of the bath tub and pipes is such that the water enters about six inches from the bottom of the tub, so that after the water gets six inches deep in the tub it covers the inlet and the inflow of the water is not readily observed. The nurse asked another patient to help undress Mrs. Bennett and yet another patient to assist in putting her into the bath. In the meantime the hot water had been flowing in unknown to the nurse, and so, when Mrs. Bennett was placed in the tub she sustained burns sufficient to blister, although she was in the tub but a moment. The burn involved both feet and legs half way to knee; the right leg the worst and a place about three inches in diameter over the sacrum; the physician was summoned and the wounds dressed. Probably from the effects of these burns and on account of Mrs. Bennett's age and feeble condition, she died in about two weeks.

The nurse who was bathing Mrs. Bennett was twenty years of age and had been a nurse about seven months; she had been less than a week in this ward and this was her first experience in taking charge of the bathing. Her superiors testify that she was a kind-hearted and willing nurse. The nurse in charge of the sixth ward, which is the hospital ward, and where the accident occurred, is twenty-five years of age, and had been in charge of eight or nine days, being advanced from second nurse on account of illness of the charge nurse. She had been the second nurse in this ward four weeks and in the hospital altogether nineteen months; she was considered by the Supervisor of nurses and by the physicians to be competent and qualified.

We quote from the rules and regulations of the hospi-

tal, a copy of which is given to every nurse upon entering the institution: "The head nurse in each hall must personally supervise the bathing of patients, which shall not be conducted during their absence without permission." Another section of the rules reads: "Under no circumstances must they delegate their duties to a patient without express permission to do so." We find, therefore, that the charge nurse of the sixth ward on January 31st violated the rules of the hospital and was derelict in that while she was on the ward and in charge she permitted a second nurse to supervise bathing a patient. We find that the second nurse who was bathing Mrs. Bennett at the time the accident occurred violated the rules in supervising bathing while the charge nurse was on the ward, and also in calling upon other patients to assist. Neither of these nurses were permitted to return to their duties, but both were summarily discharged.

The excuse which they give for violation of the rules was that it had been an unusually hard day, and they were anxious to get the work done. Medicine had to be given to hospital patients at this hour, which was also the duty of the charge nurse, and so to facilitate matters they agreed among themselves that, while the charge nurse was giving the medicine the second nurse would do the bathing, and so complete the work of the day by eight o'clock, which is the hour the day nurses go off duty and the night nurses come on duty. We find, therefore, that although the rules of the hospital were violated, the occurrence which resulted in the scalding of Mrs. Bennett was an accident due to carelessness or mistaken judgment on the part of the nurse doing the bathing, and derelict of duty on the part of the charge nurse in permitting a second nurse to supervise bathing.

In regard to the supervision of the nurses and of the hospital in general, we find that regular system is maintained whereby the charge nurse in each ward submits a daily

report to the Supervisor of Nurses, which report gives all statistical details, even to minor details of the conditions of the patients and occurrences in the ward. Compiling these reports, the Supervisor of Nurses makes a report to the physician and the physician daily renders full statistical reports to the Superintendent, which are filed and preserved.

We find that the ward physicians, of which there are three, each have charge of six wards and make regular rounds twice daily, when each patient is observed and given medical care if needed. The ward physicians are aided as may be needed or required by the Superintendent of the hospital and by the physician in charge of the laboratory, who is medical director and pathologist and an expert in mental diseases.

We find that the proportion of nurses to patients is one nurse to eight patients, which is more than some of the State institutions of like character have, and is probably sufficient.

The nurses receive the following wages, this schedule having gone into effect March 1st:

Female nurses, \$16 per month for the first three months, \$18 per month for the next three months, after which they receive \$20 per month. Female nurses in charge of a ward receive \$22 per month. Male nurses receive \$22 per month for the first three months, \$25 per month for the next three months, after which they receive \$28 per month. Male nurses in charge of a ward receive \$30 per month. Each nurse also receives board, lodging and laundry work. We think these prices are sufficient to secure competent nurses.

The training school for nurses, with its two years' course, in connection with the hospital, adds to the interest of the nurses and their efficiency. It also attracts a better class of nurses than otherwise would apply for the positions.

We find the hospital at all times clean and orderly, and

every evidence that the patients are receiving good care and kind treatment.

There are at all times over five hundred patients in this hospital, and there are from six hundred to eight hundred baths given every week, so that the greatest care is necessary to prevent accidents of this kind and other kinds as well; especially when we consider the character of the patients, who are irresponsible and many of whom seek thousands of ways to do irrational and unexpected things; and many also who, in their insane violence, are destructive, homicidal and suicidal, and in an institution of this character eternal vigilance is the price of safety.

In view of a recurrence of such accidents, we would recommend that a change be made in the plumbing of all the bathrooms of the hospital. According to the present arrangement the hot and cold water is controlled by separate faucets, situated about twelve inches from the floor on the outside and at the foot of the tub; and both the hot and cold water enter the tub about six inches from the bottom through a single opening protected by a convex, perforated metal button. We would recommend that the faucets be so constructed that they can be opened and closed only by means of a key, and that the charge nurse and no other be possessed of a key. And we would also recommend that the water be made to enter over the top at the foot of the tub and be protected over the top of the pipes by a metal hood with a semicircular wire netting with a one-half inch mesh extending from the hood to the bottom of the bath tub and securely fastened to the tub. By this arrangement none but the charge nurse could supervise bathing unless the key was given up to another person. The patients could not turn the faucets, nor could they get injured on the pipes, as they project over the top of the tub, being protected by the metal hood; nor get burned by inflowing hot water, being protected by the wire screen. The flow of either hot or cold water would at all

times be in plain sight, thus adding the most important safeguard.

G. S. FOSTER, M. D.,
S. M. GREENE, M. D.,
F. E. STEELE, M. D.,
Supervisors of the Insane.

Dated at Montpelier, Vermont, April 4, 1903.

The recommendations made by the Board in regard to changes in the arrangement and plumbing of the bath tubs have been carried out in their essential particulars and the Board entirely approves of the plumbing of the bath tubs as they now stand.

They are now as safe mechanically as it is possible to make them.

At the end of the last biennial term, June 30, 1902, the number of both State and private patients at the Retreat at Brattleboro, and at the State Hospital at Waterbury was as follows:

State Hospital	527
Brattleboro Retreat	336
Total	863

Of this number there were:

Private patients at State Hospital.....	24
Private patients at Brattleboro Retreat.....	134
	158

Total State patients June 30, 1902..... 705

At the end of the present biennial term, June 30, 1904, the number of patients is as follows:

State Hospital	507
Brattleboro Retreat	381
Total	888

Of this number there were:

Private patients at State Hospital.....	33
Private patients at Brattleboro Retreat.....	148
	181

Total State patients June 30, 1904..... 707

It will be seen by an examination of these figures that the total increase in these two hospitals for the biennial term is 25, and that the total increase of patients whose support is chargeable to the State is only two, a much smaller proportion of increase than has occurred in recent years.

The number of State patients in both hospitals June 30, 1899, was.. 622
 Number June 30, 1904, was..... 707

An increase in five years of..... 85

or an average yearly increase of 17, which is a yearly increase of 1 for each 20,214 of the state's population.

The total number of insane persons in the State of Massachusetts supported by the state at the date of the last report of the Massachusetts State Board of Insanity, Sept. 30, 1903, was 8610, and the report shows that the average annual increase for the past five years is 400 per year, which is a yearly increase of 1 for each 7,013 of the population of the State of Massachusetts.

VERMONT STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE

Number of patients June 30, 1902.....	{ male 278 female 249	
Total.....		527
Number of patients admitted June 30, 1902, to June 30, 1904.....	{ male 161 female 103	
Total.....		264
Total.....		791
Number of patients discharged June 30, 1902, to June 30, 1904.....	{ male 129 female 72	
Number of patients died June 30, 1902, to June 30, 1904.....	{ male 51 female 32	
Total.....		284
Number remaining June 30, 1904.....	{ male 259 female 248	
Total.....		507

The above figures include both State and private patients.

The following record shows the number of State patients included in the above who were discharged by order of the

State Board of Supervisors, together with other data as follows:

Absolute discharges granted.....	{ male 15 female 16	
Total.....		31
Conditional discharges granted.....	{ male 46 female 35	
Total.....		81
Recommended return to State's Prison.....	male 1	
Recommended return to House of Correction.....	female 1	
Absolute discharged patients returned on new order of commitment.....	male 1	
Conditional discharges revoked by order of Supervisors....	{ male 3 female 4	
Total.....		7
Conditionally discharged patients returned to State Hospital on new order of commitment.....	{ male 7 female 1	
Total.....		8
Cases twice discharged within the period.....	{ male 2 female 3	
Total.....		5
Recommended transferred to Brattleboro:		
Sept. 3, 1902.....	male 20	
Feb. 3, 1903.....	male 15	
May 11, 1904.....	{ male 7 female 8	
Total.....		50
Number of recognized tuberculosis patients, June 30, 1904.	{ male 10 female 7	
Total.....		17
Number of epileptics, June 30, 1904.....	{ male 21 female 10	
Total.....		31

Number of nurses 69, which is one nurse to 7 1-2 patients.

A tuberculosis ward is in process of construction on the male side of the hospital and is nearly completed.

The work of caring for and treating patients is scientific, modern and practical.

The Kraepelin system of classification is used and each case classified, studied, and treated according to its particular requirements.

Daily record is kept of all patients and preserved, which, together with a record of a thorough physical and medical examination on admission and the physician's certificate for commitment, furnishes data for a careful and exhaustive summary.

These summaries are invaluable to the Supervisors in determining the probable future course of the mental disease as well as the requirements of those patients who have gained sufficient improvement to warrant their being cared for outside an institution and to whom conditional discharges are granted.

The Training School for Nurses connected with the Hospital is of marked advantage. It educates the nurses along their line of duty and stimulates them to put thought as well as work into the care of patients. It has an uplifting influence to the whole body of nurses and attracts to the hospital a better class of young men and women than otherwise would be the case.

Nearly one-half of all the nurses are taking the course in the Training School, which is entirely optional on their part, indicating their desire to become educated in their work, and nurses in fact, rather than merely attendants.

Aside from the medical and custodial treatment given the patients according to their several needs, outdoor exercise and various amusements and recreations are carried on for the benefit of the patients.

The Board regards this as very important, contributing not only to the contentment and well-being of the patients, but to their positive improvement. An extension and improvement of the enclosed yards for outdoor exercise and recreation would be a distinct advantage in the equipment of the Hospital.

Contributions of reading matter in the way of story books and magazines would be very gratefully received by the patients, and it is hoped that much of this kind of literature may be sent by friends for their use.

The Hospital Staff consists of

M. Hutchinson, M. D., Superintendent,
Walter D. Berry, M. D., Pathologist & Clinical Director,

C. G. Andrews, M. D., 1st Assistant,
 W. J. Upton, M. D., 2d Assistant,
 W. L. Wasson, M. D., 3rd Assistant,
 H. D. Bone, M. D., Junior Assistant.

BRATTLEBORO RETREAT

Number of patients June 30, 1902.....	{ Private 134 State 202	
Total.....		336
Number of patients transferred from Waterbury.....	50	
Number of patients admitted June 30, 1902, to June 30, 1904,	267	
Total.....		317
Total.....		653
Number of patients discharged June 30, 1902, to June 30, 1904.	{ Private 115 State 61	
Total.....		176
Number of patients died June 30, 1902, to June 30, 1904.....	{ Private 43 State 53	
Total.....		96
Total.....		272
Number remaining June 30, 1904.....	{ Private 148 State 233	
Total.....		381
Number of patients from out of the state.....		68
Number of voluntary patients.....		42
Number of nurses 33, which is 1 nurse to each 13 patients.		

The above figures include both state and private patients.

The following record shows the number of State patients included in the above who were discharged by order of the State Board of Supervisors, together with other data, as follows:

Number of absolute discharges granted state patients.....	16
Number of conditional discharges granted state patients.....	45
Number absolute discharged state patients returned in 2 years.....	0
Number conditionally discharged state patients returned in 2 years.....	5
Number of tuberculosis state patients.....	0
Number of epileptic state patients.....	24

The grounds surrounding and connected with the Brattleboro Retreat are very pleasant and spacious, much to the benefit of the patients who are kept out of doors in pleasant weather as much as possible.

Indoor recreation and amusements are carried on during the winter months.

A spirit of good will marks the intercourse between the patients and physicians and the treatment medical, custodial, and hygienic is well adapted to the individual needs of the patients.

Extensive repairs have been made in the 5th Hall by putting in metal ceilings, hardwood floors, etc., making them very comfortable and attractive.

The Marsh Building has been completely overhauled, the inside rearranged and finished throughout with new material, making commodious modern apartments for the care of private patients.

Linden Lodge, situated on the property about a mile from the main building, provides quiet and homelike accommodations for about forty volunteer and parole patients.

Some changes have been made in the Hospital Staff during the past two years.

Dr. D. H. Calder, the 2d Assistant, resigned to accept the superintendency of an Insane Hospital in the state of Utah, and his place was filled by Dr. C. J. Bell, who also soon resigned to accept promotion in the state of Massachusetts.

The Hospital Staff as now constituted is as follows:

S. E. Lawton, M. D., Superintendent,

W. N. Thompson, M. D., 1st Assistant.

E. C. Haviland, M. D., 2d Assistant.

The two former are too well known to need comment, standing in the first rank as experienced alienists.

LAKEVIEW SANITARIUM

Lake View Sanitarium at Burlington is a private institution for the care and treatment of cases of mild mental derangement and for the various forms of nervous disorders.

It is especially well situated overlooking Lake Champlain, giving a view of the Adirondacks and Green Mountains.

The buildings are substantial and roomy and are provided with all modern conveniences for the care of patients suffering from mental or nervous diseases.

It will compare favorably with similar high-class institutions in New England.

No exclusive system of treatment is employed, but each case is made an individual study, aided by such helps as modern laboratory methods afford for accurate diagnosis and treatment.

This Sanitarium has been in successful operation for the past twenty-three years, under the ownership and superintendency of Dr. J. M. Clarke.

Two visits have been made by the Board during the biennial term.

The following table shows the statistical data for the past two years:

Number of patients June 30, 1902.....	{ male 4 female 7	
Total.....		11
Admitted from June 30, 1902, to June 30, 1904.....	{ male 17 female 16	
Total.....		33
Total.....		44
Discharged:		
Recovered.....	{ male 5 female 3	
Total.....		8
Improved.....	{ male 9 female 8	
Total.....		17
Unimproved.....	{ male 1 female 1	
Total.....		2
Died.....	{ male 3 female 2	
Total.....		5
Total.....		32
Number remaining June 30, 1904.....	{ male 3 female 9	
Total.....		12

Dr. Clarke retires Sept. 1st, to be succeeded by Dr. Walter D. Berry, who has been Pathologist and Clinical Director of the State Hospital at Waterbury for the past five years and Professor of Mental Diseases at the University of Vermont Medical College for the past four years.

Dr. Berry is an experienced and competent specialist in diseases of the nervous system and his succession to the proprietorship and superintendency of this institution ensures its continuance as a high-class Sanitarium.

GEO. S. FOSTER, M. D.,

L. M. GREENE, M. D.,

F. E. STEELE, M. D.,

Supervisors of the Insane.

APPENDIX.

VERMONT STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Number patients in hospital July 1, 1902.....	278	249	527
Admitted within the period, cases.....	161	103	264
Discharged within the period, viz:			
As recovered at time of leaving hospital..	23	19	42
As much improved.....	5	2	7
As improved.....	40	37	77
As unimproved.....	9	2	11
As unimproved, transferred to Brattleboro			
Retreat.....	42	8	50
As not insane.....	9	4	13
Eloped.....	1	..	1
Deaths.....	51	32	83
Number of patients remaining July 1, 1904.....	259	248	507
Supported as State patients.....	247	227	474
Supported as private and part pay.....	12	21	33

RESIDENCE BY COUNTIES OF PERSONS ADMITTED.

VERMONT STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Addison County.....	13	9	22
Bennington County.....	..	..	..
Chittenden County.....	23	17	40
Caledonia County.....	13	7	20
Essex County.....	2	1	3
Franklin County.....	21	8	29
Grand Isle County.....	3	2	5
Lamoille County.....	8	6	14
Orange County.....	17	11	28
Orleans County.....	11	11	22
Rutland County.....	2	1	3
Washington County.....	29	23	52
Windham County.....	1	..	1
Windsor County.....	14	2	16
Total.....	157	98	255

WORKERS JULY 1, 1904.

Vermont State Hospital for the Insane.

FEMALES.		MALES.	
Laundry.....	22	Laundry.....	6
Kitchen.....	14	Kitchen.....	7
Sewing room.....	24	Farm.....	20
Total.....	60	Garden.....	3
		Barn.....	3
		Power house.....	4
		Total.....	43

VERMONT STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

MONTHS.	ADMISSIONS.			DISCHARGES.			DEATHS.			DAILY AVERAGES.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
1902.												
July.....	11	3	14	4	6	10	..	3	3	281.48	248.23	529.71
August.....	5	3	8	6	1	7	..	2	2	281.55	248.55	530.10
September.....	7	3	10	26	5	31	3	2	5	261.90	251.93	513.83
October.....	5	1	6	3	5	8	..	1	1	269.84	250.65	510.49
November.....	4	1	5	1	2	3	..	1	1	264.93	245.63	510.56
December.....	8	7	15	2	..	2	1	1	2	269.52	245.87	515.39
1903.												
January.....	11	1	12	2	5	7	6	1	7	271.61	248.39	520.00
February.....	5	5	10	14	2	16	2	2	4	268.79	244.57	513.36
March.....	6	6	12	1	2	3	5	9	14	259.65	245.16	504.81
April.....	6	4	10	4	2	6	3	2	5	261.73	245.93	507.66
May.....	5	6	11	2	3	5	2	2	4	259.65	246.58	506.23
June.....	5	4	9	5	3	8	2	2	4	249.63	250.65	500.28
July.....	12	8	20	2	1	3	5	1	6	260.55	250.77	511.32
August.....	4	4	8	5	5	10	2	3	5	262.39	248.93	511.32
September.....	6	5	11	8	1	9	1	2	3	260.27	248.93	509.20
October.....	14	2	16	4	3	7	1	2	3	260.74	250.13	510.87
November.....	3	3	6	5	..	5	1	1	2	266.50	249.93	516.43
December.....	8	8	16	6	2	8	2	3	5	264.77	253.29	518.06
1904.												
January.....	5	6	11	2	3	5	2	4	6	264.84	252.87	517.71
February.....	4	3	7	4	3	7	2	3	5	263.28	253.31	516.59
March.....	4	7	11	4	4	8	..	1	1	259.94	253.19	513.13
April.....	9	4	13	1	1	2	1	1	2	262.83	258.33	521.16
May.....	11	4	15	12	12	24	1	1	2	265.10	255.71	520.81
June.....	3	3	6	6	6	12	3	..	3	262.10	249.77	511.87
Total of cases.....	161	103	264	129	72	201	51	32	83	.....	.....	.....
Total of persons.....	157	98	255	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	.....	.....
Total daily averages.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	264.77	249.83	514.60

SHOWING ADMISSIONS OF STATE PATIENTS TO THE BRATTLEBORO
RETREAT BY TOWNS AND COUNTIES.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
ADDISON :			
Bristol,	1	.....	1
BENNINGTON :			
Arlington,	3	3	6
Bennington,	16	7	23
Landgrove, . . . . .	.....	2	2
Manchester,	3	.....	3
Pownal,	1	.....	1
Readsboro,	2	.....	2
Shaftsbury,	1	.....	1
CALEDONIA :			
St. Johnsbury,	1	3	4
Walden, . . . . .	.....	1	1
CHITTENDEN :			
Burlington,	2	1	3
Essex,	1	.....	1
Jericho,	2	.....	2
ORANGE :			
Randolph,	2	.....	2
Williston,	2	.....	2
Williamstown,	1	.....	1
ORLEANS :			
Derby,	2	.....	2
Newport, . . . . .	.....	1	1
RUTLAND :			
Brandon,	1	2	3
Castleton,	1	2	3
Clarendon,	1	.....	1
Fair Haven,	3	2	5
Mount Holly, . . . . .	.....	2	2
Pawlet, . . . . .	.....	1	1
Pittsford,	1	.....	1
Pittsfield, . . . . .	.....	1	1
Poultney, . . . . .	.....	3	3
Proctor,	2	1	3
Rutland,	17	7	24
Wallingford,	1	.....	1
West Rutland, . . . . .	.....	3	3
WASHINGTON :			
Waterbury, . . . . .	.....	1	1

Admissions of State Patients, by Towns and Counties.—Continued.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
WINDHAM :			
Brattleboro,	11	18	29
Dummerston,	1	1	2
Guilford, . . . . .	.....	3	3
Grafton, . . . . .	.....	1	1
Halifax,	1	.....	1
Londonderry, . . . . .	.....	5	5
Marlboro,	2	.....	2
Rockingham,	6	2	8
Townshend,	1	1	2
Whitingham,	1	.....	1
WINDSOR :			
Bethel, . . . . .	.....	1	1
Chester,	1	1	2
Hartford,	1	2	3
Ludlow,	2	1	3
Norwich, . . . . .	.....	1	1
Rochester, . . . . .	.....	1	1
Springfield,	2	4	6
Stockbridge,	1	1
Windsor,	5	4	9
Woodstock,	1	1	2
Total,	102	91	193

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